

Joseph Mandeville,  
King and Fairfax-Streets  
ALEXANDRIA:  
HAS FOR SALE,  
Department of WINES, I  
RS, GROCERIES, &c.  
Consisting of  
ADEIRA  
erry  
on  
laga  
erifice &  
sica  
Estephe Medoc Laret, in  
ezen fine old frontinac  
do. best wine bitters  
and West-India rum  
gland do.  
Bourdeaux and Naples brand  
and country gin  
gin in cases  
iskey, very old  
is Pennsylvania rye whiskey  
barrels  
the and Cider vinegar  
oil in flasks  
ads Havanna honey  
choice retailing molasses  
powder  
erial  
on  
ng Hyson  
on-Skin and  
hong  
o sugars, different qualities  
mite do.  
lump sugars, Philadelphia, E  
Alexandria.  
Garrit's, and Hamilton's am  
id bladders.  
id rapee do.  
ed, (Penn. warranted)  
tmegez; cloves; cassia; pine  
ginger, rice and ground; C  
refined salt-petre.  
chocolate; rice; pearl barley  
Philadelphia mustard; bas  
fig blue; florant indigo; Ge  
esse cotton; flax; wool; m  
allum; brimstone; chal  
wrapping paper and tw  
ords; leading lines; demijohn  
tent shot; brandywine gunpo  
gunpowder, [the only real B  
d] from F to treble scale  
cco; best Havanna segars.  
ed bloom raisins in boxes.  
in caskets.  
ants; prunes; soft shelled  
es excellent pickles, each  
assorted; capers, olives and a  
le by the box.  
of clean good allum sausages  
&c. &c.

MES BACON,  
v STORE, on King-street, has  
to his former stock, added  
of Genuine Articles  
Grocery Line  
es his assortment complete,  
ur sale, on his usual low terms  
o Sugars, of various qu  
mp ditto,  
der,  
TEAS,  
particularly sele  
ed for  
family use.  
Hyson,  
kis, and  
coffee,  
a superior quality,

WINES

Bourdeaux Brandy,  
Spirit, for family use,  
Croix, St. Vincents, and Ne  
try Whisky,  
ine, and Cider Vinegar,  
bitters,  
egs, cloves, cassia, black pepper, rice and  
salt for table use, pearl barley,  
blue, soap, mould, drift and  
iles, refined salt-petre, flor  
pperas, madder, primrose  
patent shot all sizes, best en  
ry made gunpowder, sugar  
acco, very best chewing M  
Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pip  
rd, warranted of a superio  
best ditto, wrapping paper  
&c. with generally every a  
the whole of which have been  
e, and will be disposed of on  
terms

ITED DAILY BY  
L SNOWDEN,  
the Proprietor.

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1808.

[No. 2169.

## Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and  
Water streets.

## A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in  
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods  
which are on limitation and the prices of  
which are established, can at any time be  
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation  
and prices.

P. C. Marsteller, v. m.

## NOTICE.

The PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS  
of the Washington Bridge Company will re  
ceive sealed proposals at Steele's Hotel on  
Friday the 13th inst. for the delivery of the  
whole or any part of the following bill of  
Scouting.

	Feet long.	Inch.	Inch.
142 Piles	36	11	by 14
140	40	11	14
230	18	11	11
200	40	11	14
60	38	12	12
15 Caps	27	13	13
190	37	13	13
190 Mad Sills	37	10	12
580 Braces	25	7	9
280	20	9	9
200 Strangers	52	8	16
1540	27	8	16

170,000 superficial feet of four inch plank  
white pine, or the heart of yellow pine, each  
plank 18 feet long.

The above materials except the plank must  
be of the best heart, hard, yellow pine, or of the  
best white oak, free of sap. The proposals to  
estimate by the cubic foot.

Written proposals will be received at the  
same time for the Iron work, for Carpenters  
and Laborers. Proposals may be handed in  
before the day above mentioned to the Presi  
dent.

Daniel Carroll, of Dud  
President.  
May 5.

## GREAT BARGAIN.

THAT beautiful and elegant ESTATE  
leased to the Mr. Wises, is still for sale, well  
known by the name of "Abingdon," where  
the mansion house stands, directly opposite  
the Capitol, lying on the Potomac river, con  
taining four hundred and twenty two acres—  
the road from the contemplated bridge passes  
nearly through the centre of the estate—it  
may be purchased for cash or on a long cre  
dit, by paying a small part in hand—also a  
bout fifty acres adjoining, part of the same  
tract, leased to William Frazer, will be sold  
on the same terms. A good and indisputable  
title will be made for both. The title papers  
may be seen by application to the subscriber,  
or Robert L. Taylor, Esquire, by whom every  
necessary information will be given.

If not sold by Friday the 20th of May, at  
private sale, it will on that day be sold to the  
highest bidder, before the coffee-house door,  
at twelve o'clock, at which time the terms of  
sale will be made known.

B. Dade.  
May 2.

## New-York Lottery.

AT the close of the 18th day's drawing, the  
wheel had gained 14,750 dollars, and all the  
capital prizes undrawn.

Present price of tickets Nine Dollars.

A few tickets, warranted undrawn on  
the 18th day, for sale at

R. Gray's Book-Store.  
May 9.

## Lost, a few nights ago,

A large GOLD RING, of an oval shape,  
device cracked, and represents the figure of  
a female sitting by a tomb-stone, looking up  
to an angel. On the tomb-stone is W. R.  
obt. 10th Feby. 83 or 85, ext. 65.—Whoever  
has found the same will leave it with the  
Editor hereof shall be generously rewarded.  
May 9.

## BOARDING.

Mrs. BLOUNT will accommodate a  
few Gentle Boarders. She will also  
execute all kinds of PLAIN SEWING at the  
shortest notice. Apply at her dwelling in  
Water street, next door to Capt. Levering's.  
May 9.

## HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first qual  
ity CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish  
to sell for cash, or on a time.

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

## GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE

FOR SALE BY

James Sanderson.

Feb. 13.

## Salt and Barrels.

I have for sale at my store near the fishing  
landing, a quantity of coarse and fine SALT;  
a parcel of empty Barrels, and about 50 Casks  
in complete order for striking fish.

John G. Ladd.

March 26.

## NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett  
and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual con  
sent.

Chs. I. Catlett,  
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be trans  
acted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1.

## Just Received and For Sale

By R. GRAY, King-street,

## SECRET HISTORY;

O. R.

The Horrors of St. Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at  
Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice  
President of the United States.—Price \$1.

## MODERN CHIVALRY.

Containing the adventures of a Captain and  
Teague O'Regan, his servant, by H. H. Brack  
enridge, 2 vol. 12 mo.—Price £2 50 cents.

## A New System of Domestic Cookery.

Formed upon principles of economy and ad  
apted to the use of private families.—Price  
87 cents.

March

## FOR SALE, BY

LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,  
French Brandy, in pipes.

Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter

casks

New-England Rum, in hogsheads and bar  
rels

Molasses, in hogsheads

Cod-Fish, in boxes

Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears,  
in barrels

Cheese

Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

March 9.

## GERMAN LINENS.

I HAVE ON HAND,  
TWENTY bales and boxes, well  
bought German Linens, which will be  
disposed of on moderate terms, for negotiable  
paper.

Joseph Riddle.  
April 19.

d350012t.

## TO RENT,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, on  
Prince Street next to Mr. Able Janney's.  
It is at present in the occupation of the rev  
Mr. Gibson. Possession may be had on the  
26th day of May, on application to the sub  
scriber.

James Campbell.

April 25.

law4w,

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,  
A NEGRO MAN, AND HIS WIFE.  
THE Man must be acquainted with plan  
tation work, and the woman accustomed to  
the management of a dairy. None need apply  
but such as can come well recommended  
ed.

ALSO.

A BOY from 16 to 20 years of age.  
Apply to the PRINTER

March 10.

law2m

## ALMANACS for 1808

Just published and for sale, by

Cotton and Stewart.



## HORWELL'S

### Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far ex  
ceeds any in use. To be had wholesale  
and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of  
Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on  
advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25 d6m

## For BOSTON or SALEM.

### The Strong New Schooner

### NEPTUNE;

126 Tons burthen—For freight  
or passage

Apply to Lewis Deblois.

May 6. d

## JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers, for sale very low,  
25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,  
70 bags green Coffee,  
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum  
pipes Cognac Brandy

12 quarter casks Sherry Wine  
12 bales Tennessee Cotton  
And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines  
Spiritous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

## BRYAN HAMPSON

### HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port  
5 do. Madeira  
30 quarter casks Lisbon  
12 do. particular Teneriffe  
15 do. Malaga  
15 pipes old cognac brandy  
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin  
5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum  
1 do. first quality molasses  
6 do. green copperas  
2 do. alum  
20 do. brown sugar  
20 bags pimento  
15 do. pepper  
10 chests young hyson  
10 do. hyson skin  
5 do. imperial  
100 bags green coffee  
150 kegs madder  
50 do. ground ginger  
30 do. raisins  
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured  
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.  
At all times he has the first quality flour for  
milyuse on hand—with a number of other  
articles—all of which he will sell low on his  
former terms.

## Lawrason & Fowle

### HAVE FOR SALE,

300 kegs White Lead ground in oil, con  
taining halves, quarters and eights of a cwt:  
each.

25 tons St. Petersburg Hemp,  
50 bolts Russia, DUCK.

50 do. Raven  
70 bags Pepper,  
30 do. Pimento,  
200 sacks blown Salt

2000 sides red soal leather  
15 pipes Holland Gin

2 do. French Brandy

100 bbls. N. E. Rum

250 boxes brown Soap

## LETTER

FROM COL. PICKERING TO GOV. SULLIVAN.

[CONTINUED.]

This leads me to another passage in your letter. Having refused to lay my letter before the legislature, you, and your partisans have labored for reasons as well to justify the refusal, as to destroy the letter itself. Among other things, it has been reported to be "an electioneering letter." And your excellency, as if to give your sanction to that report, has said, that my letter was printed before you received it by the mail.

At a momentous crisis, to exhibit a plain, unvarnished tale of truth before the eyes of a people misled by the partial statements or misrepresentations of pretenders to republicanism and patriotism, be in itself proper, ought my letter to be censured as an electioneering project? Why do we boast of the freedom of the press, but for its usefulness, in a free country, to convey correct information to the people? Certain newspapers had long been the vehicles of misstatements and falsehoods, calculated to deceive the people. It was at such a time that I thought it my duty to come forward with a statement of the situation of our public affairs, so far as we are permitted to know them—and to vouch for the truth of the statement with my name. I knew that this would disturb the hornet's nest, and put the insects on the wing; and that with increased venom they would dart at me their poisoned sting; but armed with truth, as with a coat of mail, I had nothing to fear from their attacks.

In your excellency's letter to me of the 18th of March, you say, "I have read your letter in print, since I returned the manuscript. It was printed, I find, before I received it by the mail." Really, sir, with all my previous information of your character, I was astonished at this declaration to me; and in writing under your own hand, which will preclude all evasion; and when the falsehood of the assertion was of so easy detection. I will state the facts. My letter bears date the 16th of February. On the 20th I put it into the post office at Washington. In your letter of March 3d, you acknowledge its receipt on the 2d. On the 21st of Feb. I put into the post office here a copy of my letter of Feb. 16, addressed to a friend in Boston. This friend, in his letter of March 3, acknowledged the receipt of that copy.— He said also, that after waiting as long as decorum required, for a communication of it through the medium of the legislature, the press would give the letter to the people in a pamphlet. A short address to the reader, prefixed to the printed letter, is dated at Boston the 9th of March, the very day on which I received at Washington, your letter of the 3d.

But your excellency was not contented with the positive assertion, that the letter was printed before you received it by the mail—you meant to induce belief in the assertion, by suggesting some ground for it. Your words are, "It was printed, I find, before I received it by the mail;" as if your excellency had made a previous enquiry for the purpose of ascertaining the fact. And of whom would your excellency, as a lawyer—of whom would any man of common sense, make the enquiry?— Certainly of the printers who set their names on the title page of the letter; and if you had enquired of them, you would have found that it was not printed before you received it, nor until after you had acknowledged the receipt of it.\* The facts which I have stated, demonstrate the impossibility of what you assert. This will enable every reader duly to estimate all your other assertions.

Your excellency unquestionably intended to print the whole of your letter, and if, by a bold assertion, you could have satisfied the people that mine was printed before you received it, it would have countenanced the report of your friends, that it was merely an electioneering letter, and unworthy of credit. But reflecting afterwards on the certainty of detection you concluded, to keep out of sight the greater part of your letter, and particularly the part on which I am now commenting; hoping that, deterred by your extraordinary charges against me, comprehending those of exciting sedition and rebellion, I should not dare to publish it.†

You suggest that I have perverted your invitation to the people to pray for a blessing on their enterprises by sea and land,

\* The manuscript was received by us on the 5th, and the work expected to be published on the 9th—a few of the first copies however were extorted from us on the evening of the 8th.—Greenough and Stebbins.

† A paragraph in the Chronicle, of the 28th April, signed Cato, fully confirms the truth of this opinion of colonel Pickering.—Editor.

and used (or to take your own words) "improved" it to urge them to sedition & rebellion against the government of the nation?" That my letter appears to you to have been a "seditious, disorganizing production?" That it was designed "to disunite, divide and dissolve the union?" That "the sum of all my labors was to excite uneasiness, discontent and divisions in the nation?" That "if there ever was an attempt in its nature and consequences tending to rebellion and sedition, this is one?" That my "address evidently tends to the overthrow and dissolution of the U. S. as a nation?" And that, "let our national government be bad or good, we have nothing but that, under God, to save us from aggravated ruin; and yet your exertions appear to me to lead directly to its subversion."

These are heavy charges; and your excellency, though yourself a lawyer, would perhaps have acted prudently to have taken counsel before you advanced them. To answer and repel the whole, seeing you do not point to a single passage in my letter to support them, it might be sufficient to say, that they are all unfounded. If my letter were "seditious, and disorganizing, and tending to excite rebellion," it is very wonderful that your excellency should have been the first and only person to make the discovery. If I needed any authority of opinion against yours, I could quote that of statesmen and lawyers of the first distinction in the U. S. who have honored me with their approbation and thanks. But however gratifying this unsought praise of highly respectable individuals, I need not stop here. My letter is before my fellow citizens in Massachusetts: it is indeed before the nation: and the decided approbation of the thousands who have read it, demonstrate not only the extreme anxiety of the public mind to obtain the information I gave; but that the facts stated, carried conviction of their truth and importance and justified my inferences. I say not these things boastfully; for I feel no other emotion than what every man must feel who aims to serve his country, and finds his labors have not been in vain.—Your reproaches, sir, and the reproaches of other men like you, detract nothing from my peace of mind. *Improbis vituperari, laudari est.* And let me assure your excellency, that altho' this kind of praise will not make me vain, it will never make me angry.

I shall pass over your excellency's doctrines of passive obedience, and blind confidence in our rulers; that the free citizens of the only remaining republic on earth, ought silently to submit alike to a bad government and a good one; and that it would be a waste of time to inquire whether the embargo is right or wrong: only remarking, that avowing such servile tenets (now alike fashionable in France and Turkey, in respect to their despotic masters) you characteristically pronounce my plain history of the embargo an attempt "to disunite, divide, and dissolve the nation."

I could fill a volume with just remarks on your excellency's letter; but I fearing those who may take an interest in our correspondence; and therefore pass unnoticed many subjects of animadversion. But there are two prominent ones which I must not omit.

The first is a plain insinuation, of a desire to excite astonishment, that I was connected with Aaron Burr, in the conspiracy with which he has been charged! I now understand your excellency's letter to me of the 24th of last January; which being remarkable for nothing but its absurdity, I had thrown by, and nearly forgotten. I had sent you the printed papers laid before the senate, in the case of John Smith, senator from Ohio, accused of having been concerned in that conspiracy.—Among the papers was the report of the committee in the case, drawn up by my colleague, Mr. Adams, the chairman; which, I remarked, "could not fail to attract attention; especially of gentlemen" [like your excellency] "of legal information." And you must have observed, that it has attracted very great attention; as will every thing from the pen of Mr. Adams, whether it merit censure or applause.

After thanking me for the communication, which I thought would be interesting to your excellency almost wholly on account of my colleague's report—you dash away in the following strain: "I have long been convinced that Burr's expedition was the land detachment of Miranda's; and both under a foreign influence; that both were intended to dismember the union—and to place the northern part of the U. S. either civilly or politically, under the guidance of the British cabinet. There are many who co-operate in this project without knowing it. Burr must have had

large sums. And I have no doubt but that a great part of it went from this northern hemisphere. The few who hate our forms of government have had address enough to conceal their principles from their followers."

On such rhodomontade, comment would seem to be thrown away. I certainly should never have noticed it, had not your excellency, in your letter of March 18<sup>th</sup>, presented me with a new edition, with addi-

tions. After suggesting that the tendency of my letter was to overthrow the national government, you thus address me. "This dissolution you will deny to be an object with you; but you will not deny that there is in existence such a man as Aaron Burr. You will not deny Miranda's expedition, or Burr's plot. You will not hesitate to own that several millions of dollars have been by them expended, or that more than half of it was expended by Burr, who had no money of his own. I do not call on you to say where this money was obtained; you do not know. But this you know, that success in that plot would have been the destruction of the U. S. and that his plan would have divided the nation, and placed the northern part of it under the dominion of a foreign power." All this your excellency advances with the asseveration of profound political sagacity; and with as much apparent gravity as if you expected to be credited.

No one will be foolish enough to deny, what all the world knows, "Miranda's expedition," unwarrantably commenced in this country, and defeated in the manner which is generally known; but not a man in the world, your excellency excepted, will suppose that *Miranda's object in landing three or four hundred men in South America, was to dismember the U. S.*

If the object contemplated by Burr was to dismember the union, to detach the western from the Atlantic states, he must have known it to be altogether impracticable, without the general concurrence of the western people. He knew that some leading men in that country (all professing themselves to be republicans) had formerly contemplated such a separation; and had been intriguing with the Spanish government to accomplish it. It is now known that some of these men were pensioners of Spain. Is it not probable that Mr. Burr, in his visit to the western country, in 1803, conversed with men of influence there, who might be disposed to a separation? and that he mistook their ideas of it for the sentiment of the people at large? and thence conceived the project of a separation to be feasible?

But instead of several millions of dollars being at Mr. Burr's disposal (which you have permitted yourself to say that I shall not hesitate to own—plainly insinuating that I know and knew as a participant in his plot) every man of information, in the Atlantic states, knows that Mr. Burr's want of credit was such, that no persons (certainly no federalists) could have been found to advance him, on his own security, even a small sum. But when he was in Kentucky, where his true character was not generally known, some of the inhabitants were surprised, as I have understood, into an acceptance of his bills, to the amount of forty or fifty thousand dollars, drawn on places where he had not funds to discharge them. And would any man, with several millions in his hands, resort to such dishonorable means to raise that comparatively trifling sum? But your excellency has further allowed yourself to say, not only that Burr had several millions (or more than half of several millions) at his disposal, but that you have no doubt that a great part of his large sums went from the northern hemisphere! as, with your characteristic precision you call the northern states. Is it possible for your excellency to mention one solitary reason or shadow of reason, that could induce federal men of property (for surely you would not implicate any of your own party) in Massachusetts, for instance to advance a great part of several millions of dollars to any man, much less to the man whom they detested—as a Cataline, an unprincipled, profligate man—and for the purpose of detaching the Western from the Atlantic States? This is such an absurdity as would expose any character of less weight than your excellency's to derision. Yet absurd and incredible as it is, that Burr should have had several millions in his hands, you have proved yourself capable of insinuating that I knew where he obtained them!

That Mr. Burr, in 1806, formed some project injurious to the United States, I have not doubted. And yet the state of the country, the good disposition of the people, and his absolute want of means, presented such insuperable difficulties to the execution of a project so extensive as the dismemberment of the union, or the invasion of Mexico—that the conception of one or the other, by a man of Mr. Burr's understanding, could be accounted for only from a consideration of his forlorn condition. I think it was in January, 1807, when at Washington, where Burr's plot almost engrossed the public attention, that in writing to a friend, in order to avoid the imputation of weak credulity, as to the ex-

sistence of a project so manifestly impracticable, I thought it necessary to state the ground of my own belief: such as, that Mr. Burr was a bankrupt in fame and fortune: that he saw the impossibility of ever retrieving either in the United States; while his ambition of his enterprise, his condition could not well be worse: and that reduced to desperation, might form the wildest projects; knowing that if by any possibility he could succeed, it might again become an important man; in which a man, of his aspiring mind, reduced to poverty, and destitute of power.

Such, Sir, was my view of the man and project, with which you have the temerity to insinuate that I was connected! A man I believed could so easily accommodate his principles to his ambition! A man to whom as President of the Senate, I had, indeed, manifested the usual civilities demanded by his relative official situations; but from whom had withdrawn during his last year's presidency of the senate, all personal regard. Yes, I had purposely withheld my hand from his Hamilton.

Hear me farther. A few days before the close of the same session of Congress, it was brought into the senate, to grant to Mr. Burr the privilege of sending and receiving letters and packets by the mail free of postage, during life. Mr. Burr was in the chair, and his presence is imposing. Nevertheless the bill was opposed. The opposition was begun by Mr. Hillhouse and myself. But the bill was passed in the senate, by a majority of 15 to 13. In the house of representatives it failed at once, by an indefinite postponement.

And yet, Sir, with this man, thus detested, and finally withheld to the face, in a favorite measure, which by means of the post-offices would have facilitated his projects, whatever they were, and perhaps even then in contemplation;—with this man you were desirous to believe that I was an associate! What language of reprobation would be too strong for such injustice to my character! Doubtless you intended that the people of Massachusetts, and of the United States, as far as your letter should travel, should believe, or at least suspect, that I was concerned in Burr's conspiracy. For whoever reads your whole letter will see that it was designed for the newspapers; but your own reflection on the advice of friends, restrained you to the publication of a part.

One word more. You say that success in Burr's plan, would have divided the nation, and placed the northern part of it under the dominion of a foreign power. Will your excellency have the goodness to inform the people of Massachusetts, and of the U. S., how a separation of the western states, would have placed the northern states under the dominion of a foreign power? To men whose minds have the ordinary power of discernment, this is quite incomprehensible. Who but your excellency would have imagined that such a separation would induce the Atlantic States further to diminish their strength, by a division into a northern and a southern section? On the contrary, would not the northern and the southern states then cling more closely together? These are the thirteen United States, which, with half their present population, dared defy the power of Britain, and finally achieved their independence. Where then is the danger of their being now brought into subjection to the same power?

[To be continued]

## BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.

The French armed schooner Superior, captain Bovai, who arrived here a few days since, we are told, is not a government vessel, but one of several privateers fitted out by Messrs Ferrand and Co. for the express purpose of capturing the neutral traders to Hayti, several of which have been taken by her, and the officers and people extremely ill used. On the 20th of April she took a sloop 8 days from Baltimore, and sent her to St. Domingo, having put the Americans in irons. On the 27th ult. in lat 27 long 70, she took the English brig Catherine, John Morrison, master, from Bermuda, which she left the 22d ult. bound to N. York, the vessel was sent for the ladies, the captain a passenger and 9 hands were bro't in with them, and landed in the port. She will no doubt be well repaired (*a la berceau*) and victualled for a new cruise.

## LENT OR LOST,

The first volume of *Chest-fields Letters*; WHOEVER has borrowed or found it will please to return it, or call and pay for the same.

ROBERT GRAY.

May 11.

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by

Cotton and Stewart.

Alexander  
WED  
The ship E  
New York on  
days from Lo  
Downs in con  
Howard, for N  
month for pass  
have caught  
counts from N  
enforcing the  
had passed the  
majority.

The Milled  
21st ult stated  
general Moreau  
on his way fru  
informed that  
Savannah and  
to the northwa  
Extract of a h

"The coun  
ceived orders  
all decisions re  
properly detail  
to be put in pri  
some other ch  
the prefect o  
cause of his a  
"A declarati  
expelled in th  
It was report  
to be collected  
invading arm  
actions of their  
midable prep  
were going to

Mr. Jefferson  
triumphant pa  
the election in  
shall carefully  
till the result o  
in the whole  
shall hear from  
rhapsodical ap  
Gardeniers, ye  
ye Pi Kering's,  
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project so manifestly impracticable : such as, that Mr. B. was in fame and fortune, than States ; while his ambition, that whatever might be the size, his condition could not be reduced to desperation, the wildest projects ; known, possibility he could succeed, become an important man ; that he might be eased of a of his aspiring mind, less than death.

was my view of the man for which you have the temerity I was connected ! A man could so easily accommodate his ambition ! A man to whom the Senate, I had, indeed, unusual civilities demanded by situations ; but from whom, during his last year's presidency, all personal regard. Yes, with the blood of the murderer. A few days before the session of Congress, a bill to the senate, to grant to me a leave of sending and receiving acts by the mail free of postage. Mr. Burr was in the chair proposed. The opposition was in the senate, by a majority in the house of representatives, by an indefinite postponement.

with this man, thus detested stood to the face, in a favorite by means of the post-office, initiated his projects, whatever perhaps even then in contemplation you were desirous of reprobation would be too injurious to my character. I intended that the people of the United States, or should travel, should be suspect, that I was concerned in a conspiracy. For whoever reads will see that it was designed for your own reflection, friends, restrained you to the part.

You say that success would have divided the nation, northern part of it under the English power. Will your ex-goodness to inform the people, and of the U. S., of the western states, would stand under the dominion power ? To men whose ordinary power of discerning incomprehensible. Who would have imagined that would induce the Atlantic to diminish their strength, by northern and a southern secretary, would not the northern states then cling more.

These are the thirteen U. S., with half their present dependency the power of Britain, and their independence. danger of their being now subject to the same power ? [continued]

## Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10.

The ship *Enterprise*, Boyer, arrived at New York on Saturday last, in thirty-two days from London ; she sailed from the Downs in company with the ship *Science*, Howard, for New York, to touch at Ports unknown for passengers : both these ships have cargoes of dry goods. Verbal accounts from New York state, that the bill enforcing the British "orders in council," had passed the house of lords by a large majority.

The Milledgeville Intelligencer, of the 21st ult. states, that "On Monday last, general Moreau passed through this place, en route from New Orleans. We are informed that he intends to visit Augusta, Savannah and Charleston, before his return to the northward."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated March 23.

"The council of prizes at Paris has received orders to suspend, for two months, all decisions respecting American ships and property detained. Marshal Brune is said to be put in prison at Paris, together with some other chief people, and also Faipoult, the prefect of Ghent or Antwerp. The cause of his arrestation is unknown.

"A declaration of war is made by Prussia against Sweden. Some changes are expected in the South of Europe."

It was reported that 40,000 men were to be collected at the Helder, as part of an invading army ; but there were no indications of their immediate collection. Formidable preparations for an expedition were going on at Flushing.

Mr. Jefferson's Intelligencer has a most triumphant paragraph upon the result of the election in the city of New York. We shall carefully preserve this precious article till the result of the election shall be known in the whole state, when Mr. Jefferson shall hear from us on the subject of his impudent apostrophe, beginning : "Ye Gardiners, ye Wolcotts, ye Knocks, and ye Pickering, how are your airy castles tumbling into dust, and your visionary hopes of power blasted at the very moment of expected fruition ! I thank thee Jew, for teaching me that word." — U. S. Gaz.

The National Intelligencer, upon hearing the result of the election in the city of New York triumphantly but imprudently declared : "This vote decides the popularity of the embargo ; and it proves it to be more popular than any measure taken by the republican administration. At this fact it will stand appalled, and forget nothing to learn the folly of attempting to divide a free and enlightened people." This is as it should be. A Daniel come to judgment — a second Daniel — Jew, I thank thee. — *bid.*

The sacrifices which are now making of property upon executions, are dreadful. The following rates given me during my attendance upon Bladen court, by gentlemen of undoubted veracity, who were eye witnesses will convey some idea of it.

White oak hind staves per M. 3 dollars 33 cents. Uniform price before the embargo 25 to 30 dollars.

Rise per bush. 19 cents. Before the embargo 1 dollar.

A moderately good horse, 3 dollars 50 cents.

Tar per barrel forty-five cents. Before the embargo, from one dollar 75 cents to two dollars.

50 acres of land lying on the north east side of the North West river and bounded by river, 18 dollars.

On the 27th ult. in the took the English in Morion, master, from the left the 22d oil bale. The bale was sent for the messenger and 9 hours, and landed in time to be well repaired and victualled for a few days.

The administration and its friends have to lament the loss of the hon. James Sloan ; the acquisition of the hon. John Quincy Adams must however afford them some consolation and leaves them nearly as they were.

Some persons have ascribed a large portion of Mr. Jefferson's prejudice against Great-Britain, to the freedom with which the critics of that country have treated his writings. The hon. Mr. Adams, has published a book entitled "Adams's Travels," with this work some numerous critics have been very harsh which may be the cause of that sensible high displeasure. *Tantum animis conlubus ibz.* (Norfolk Ledger.)

Mr. ADAMS'S LETTER.—This production has excited general attention. Its style is very

portrayed by all the ingenuity of the author. We wish, that impartiality had been one of its virtues. We will endeavor to expose its defects, in points more important than those, which present themselves, when viewed as a composition.

He commences with maintaining, that the proper place for discussing the matter of Col. Pickering's letter, was the senate of the U. S. — this we admit. But was there any opportunity of so doing ? Is it not universally known, that the injudicious precipitation with which the embargo act was hurried through both houses, put down every attempt at investigation ? Did not the minority call earnestly and repeatedly for information, which was so often denied ? Was there, amidst general confusion, room for rational debate. And is it just that Col. Pickering should be blamed for the sins of others, for those very faults which Mr. Adams was so ready to commit ? Instead of attempting to smooth over his conduct and give satisfaction to the nation on this all important point, Mr. Adams gravely tells us, that the law is entitled to the respect of every virtuous citizen—This is a miserable evasion. As the supreme power can make and unmake, the people must obey its will. But is it criminal to enquire why we should submit. Are the Congress to break through the constitution and impose any laws, however arbitrary, and the eyes of the nation to be closed ? Mr. Adams has doubtless transacted his brain to invent this novel doctrine, but we are plain men, and can affirm, that the nation is not to be duped by one professor of the jacobin school.

The ill effects of Col. Pickering's letter, are painted in the strongest colors. It is said to be an *appeal*. What idea is intended to be conveyed by this word is doubtful. If he means, that being dissatisfied with the measures of government, Col. Pickering dared to state the case to his country, we cannot see how this can be construed into a crime. Is it not the sacred duty of a representative of the people, to inform them of the state of affairs—to expose if necessary, the policy of government, and in all instances to take care that they be not blinded as to their interests ?

The constitution, in its spirit and letter, guarantees the right. Has Col. Pickering violated their principles ? We appeal to the cool judgment of every unprejudiced man, if his conduct be not, in this respect, strictly correct. Again if that appeal, as it is termed, be erroneous and improper, let the world decide, but let us not stifle truth. Mr. Adams's party have always professed to try these conduct by their standard, and we only ask the privilege of a rule which they declare unerring and invaluable,

Mr. Adams dreading the influence of the truths contained in Col. Pickering's letter, asserts that it must produce one of two effects, either that the legislature of his state would not erroneously or many topics, because of the partial statement in that letter, or that it would change their sentiments respecting the election of governor. The first charge cannot possibly be correct. Because, the act laying an embargo, had been in all its bearings and consequences, previously investigated—the public opinion was settled, and it had been exalted, as a measure just and politic. This sentiment pervaded the legislature of that state. Col. Pickering too was a federalist. His clear and correct statements, were branded with the most abusive terms, and his solemn appeals to their patriotism, were passed by unheeded. How then was it possible that Col. Pickering's letter could overcome all their obstacles, and work that mighty change so much feared by Mr. Adams ? We ask, has any thing like this happened.

The second charge is ridiculous. Where is the proof that Col. Pickering's letter was intended for any such purpose. Had it been written as with a "sun beam," it would never have produced the slightest change of sentiment in the mass of the people of that state, for they are blinded by the arts of demagogery, and the voice of inspiration itself would be unnoticed. If Mr. Adams perceives this wonderful revolution of sentiment, he must ascribe it to the pressure of the embargo, and other measures of government equally unjust. As for his objections to an appeal to the states, relative to the conduct of the general government, they are too weak to demand attention. We deny, however, that there has been any partial statement, of our affairs, given by Col. Pickering.

He complains that his colleague has acted improperly in not having disclosed his intentions to him. Is a man to take no steps, however right, without the consent of another with whom he is at variance ? Surely Mr. Adams is not serious. We shall hereafter investigate this subject more minutely. — *Washington Federalist.*

THE CONTRAST; OR, PEACE AND WAR.

Lovely art thou O PEACE ! and lovely are thy children, and lovely are the prize of thy footsteps in the green valley.

Blue wreaths of smoke ascend through the trees, and berry the half-hid cottage ; the eye contemplates well thatched ricks, and barns bursting with plenty ; the peasant laughs at the approach of winter.

White houses peep through the trees ; cattle stand cooling in the pool ; the casement of the farm house is covered with jasmine and the honeysuckle ; the stately green house exhales the perfume of summer climates.

Children climb the green mound of the rampart, and ivy holds together the half demolished buttress.

The village bells ring, the bashful bride advances ; her eyes are cast down at the gaze of the admiring crowd, but conscious beauty dwells there, and love, smiling thro' her fears.

The old men sit at their doors ; the gossip leans over her counter ; the children shout and frolic in the streets.

The housewife's stores of bleached linen whiter than snow, are laid up with fragrant herbs ; they are the pride of the matron, the toil of many a winter's night.

The wares of the merchant are spread abroad in the shops, or stored in the high piled ware-houses ; the labor of each provides all ; the inhabitants of the north drink the fragrant herb of China ; the peasant's child wears the web of Hindostan.

The lame the blind, and the aged, repose in hospitals ; the rich, softened by prosperity, pity the poor—the poor, disciplined into order, respect the rich.

Justice is dispensed to all. Law sits steady on her throne, and the sword is her servant.

WAR—They have rushed through like a hurricane, like an army of locusts they have devoured the earth, the war has fallen like a water spout and deluged the land with blood.

The smoke rises not through the trees, for the honor of the grove is fallen, and the hearth of the cottager is cold ; but it rises from villages burned with fire and smouldering ruins, spread over the now naked plain.

The ear is filled with the confused bellowing of oxen, and the sad bleating of over driven sheep ; they are swept from their peaceful plains ; with shouting and goading are they driven away ; the peasant folds his arms, and resigns his faithful fellow-laborers.

The farmer weeps over his barns consumed by fire, and his demolished roof, and anticipates the driving of the winter snow.

On that rising ground, where the green turf looks black and seethed with fire, yesterday stood a noble mansion ; the owner had said in his heart, here will I spend the evening of my days and enjoy the fruit of my years of toil, my name shall all descend with my inheritance, and my children's children shall sport under the trees which I have planted. The fruit of his years of toil is swept away in a moment ; wasted, not enjoyed ; and the evening of his days is left desolate.

The temples are profaned ; the soldiers' curse resound in the house of God ; the marble pavement is trampled by iron hoofs ; horses neigh beside the altar.

Law and order are forgotten, violence and rapine are abroad ; the golden cords of society are loosed.

The maidens look down as they walk, and salute no one ; their faces are averted, when their lovers approach. They looked down before ; they blushed before ; but a sweet smile played on their lips, and their rapid glances mingled souls ; now a livid paleness is on their cheek ; they shut the beloved of their hearts ; they look not, they speak not ; they will never look up again, they will never smile again. The spoiler has passed over the gardens of delight, and his breath has blighted them ; the flowers hang their heads and wither on their stalks.

Here is the shriek of woe and the cry of anguish, and there, suppressed indignation bursting the heart with silent despair.

The groans of the wounded are heard in the hospitals and by the road side, and in every thicket ; and the house-wife's web, whiter than snow, is scarcely sufficient to staunch the blood of her husband and children. Look at that youth, the first born of her strength ; yesterday he was as the roebuck, glowing as the summer fruits, active in sports, strong to labor ; he has passed in one moment from youth to age ; his comeliness is departed ; helpless is his portion, for the days of future years. He is more decrepit than his grandsire, on whose head are the snows of eighty winters ; but those were the snows of nature, this is the desolation of man.

As the scum arises to the top when a pot is boiling over, so every thing unholy and uncleans comes abroad from its lurking

place, and deeds of darkness are done beneath the eye of day. The villagers no longer start at horrible sights ; the soothsaying rites of burial are denied, and human bones are tossed by human hands.

No one careth for another ; every one, hardened by misery, careth for himself alone.

Lo ! These are what God has set before thee ! Child of reason ! Son of woman ! Which does thine heart incline to ?

From the United States Gazette.

The infamous effort at POLITICAL SEDITION, intended to have been practised on the virtue of an American citizen by the not less infamous Edmund G. Genet, forms a handsome and striking counterpart to the delicate intimation of Messrs. Turner and Champagny.

"He who runs may read" — The influence is irresistible ! The tyrant of France — of Europe, WILLS that we shall be his VASSALS ! and such we inevitably shall be unless an AMERICAN SPIRIT be roused.

"Proof on proof crowds" bat a dreadfully extensive system of intrigue and corruption, such as has subjected a vast continent to the direction of one man, has been put in operation against the Liberties of this new world. Bonaparte has his minions every where, each has his assigned lesson, some hold — per ! some direct the press ; some have stores and offices at disposal, and a host to be in compact accord, according to the nature and extent of his services.

The effect of this system, has in Europe been invincible. Is it right then that the people of America should remain the listless spectators of its introduction here, or are they prepared to offer up, at the shrine of the UNIVERSAL CONQUEROR, by indepedence and those rights for which they once gloriously fought and bled ?

THANK HEAVEN ! they are not yet prepared for this last humiliation. Yet if with the fate of other nations before them, they continue obstinately to reject the dictates of Wisdom, to close their eyes against Conviction, to compromise with folly, to repose confidence in the friendship of one, who builds his glory on conquest and his conquest on intrigue, their fall is assured, whether with, or without their consent, and only consolation they will have, when gazing under the iron rod of despotism, will be the bitter reflection that they have merited their fate.

A WHIG OF '76.

MR. GIBBON.—Soon after he became an inhabitant of Luzerne, a lady of beauty and talents made such an impression on the heart of the historian, that he could not resist the impulse of love, and falling on his knees, he declared his passion. The object of his affection heard unmoved his petition, and, in spite of the eloquence of the lover, was deaf to his entreaties. The disappointed wooer attempted to rise ; he tried in vain ; his weighty person, unaccustomed to such a position, was not so easily restored to a proper balance. The lady, fearing that some person might discover her admirer in this awkward situation, forgot her anger, and endeavored with all her might to raise him from the ground ; her strength was unequal to the task, and after several ineffectual struggles, both in the air and the lady, the latter was obliged to ring the bell, and to order her astonished servant to raise the master. The story, as might be expected, became public the following morning, and entertained for some days the gossiping circle of this little town.

[Emerald.]

THE OCCOQUAN BRIDGE it is expected will be finished in a fortnight from this time, a suitable character is wanting to collect the tolls at said bridge. An aged man of steady habits, without a family, who can bring good vouchers for his integrity, and sobriety, will meet with encouragement ; the colour of the person will be no objection.

May 11.

## GERMAN LINENS.

I HAVE ON HAND,  
TWENTY bales and boxes, well  
bought German Linens, which will be  
disposed of on moderate terms, for negotiable  
paper.

Joseph Riddle.

April 19.

Printing in its various branches  
neatly executed at this office.

### THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON and VEITCH, to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following

### REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling House with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvements attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulik.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to William Tate, Esq. of that place, or to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederick county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to judge Holmes. For particulars apply to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glad Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named Fertility, of 265 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburgh passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

JONAH THOMPSON,  
RICHARD VEITCH.

### Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Henry Moore to the subscribers, made for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money due from the said Henry Moore to Richard Veitch, will be exposed to sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the first day of June next, at the dwelling house of Cleon Moore, Esquire, that Lot or piece of Ground in the town of Alexandria, with the House and Improvements thereon, on which the said Cleon Moore now resides.—This Lot is handsomely situated and in a healthy part of the town, it fronts on St. Asaph street the distance of 40 feet, and with that width runs back westwardly 123 feet 5 inches.—These premises will be sold subject to a ground rent which will be made known at the time of sale.

J. Lawrason, } Trustees.  
Thomas Moore,

May 2.

### JOHN ROBERTS,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

50 chests fresh Teas, prime quality, consisting of Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson and Hyson Skin  
15 puncheons Jamaica and Windward Island Spirits  
15 hogsheads Trinidad Molasses  
5 pipes 4th proof French Brandy  
Holland Gin  
Lisbon and Malaga Wines  
10 bags Pepper  
6 barrels ground Ginger  
Cotton in bales  
Green Coffee in barrels and bags  
Sugar in hogsheads and barrels  
Loaf Sugar  
Allam, Copperas, Madder, Indigo, Fig-Blue  
Powder, Shot and Lead  
Nutmegs, Cloves and Cinnamon, &c. &c.  
April 25. lawgw

### FOR SALE,

#### Spanish HIDES,

White and Brown dyed SUGARS in bags,  
Muscavado SUGARS in hds. & lbs.  
Green COFFEE in bags,  
Madeira WINE,  
London particular market do. in pipes,  
half pipes and qr. ca. ks.  
Catalonia do. in qt. casks  
Castile SOAP in boxes,  
Best Spanish SEGARS,  
A few tons of LOGWOOD.

Nath. Wattles, & Co.

Feb. 26.

law3m.

### Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Simon Thomas to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing a debt due from said Thomas to John Allison, will be exposed to sale for ready money, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of May, instant, at 12 o'clock,

### A House and Lot of Ground,

Situate on the corner of Queen and Pitt-streets, in the town of Alexandria, containing one-fourth of an acre.

It will be sold subject to right of dower.

John Stewart, Trustee.

May 4.

law4w

### FOR SALE,

new well finished Brick House, on Water-street, 40 feet front and 125 feet deep, adjoining Mr. Samuel Harper's rope walk—Also a small Frame House, on Duke-street, next door to the N. W. corner of Duke and St. Asaph streets.—The above property will be sold low and a long credit given for three-fourths purchase money.—If not sold at private sale before the first of June, it will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder.

Apply to the subscriber,

Lucy Colston.

April 28.

2aw20M.

### TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place wherein he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek.

December 9.—[15.]

lawf

N. B. If I dont rent the fine stand, I will give good wages to a young man, or a man with a family.

T. B. M.

### NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of George and Thomas Burroughs, expired this day: All persons having claims against said concern, will please present them to the subscriber, and those indebted thereto are desired to make payment to him.

George Burroughs.

Aquia, 6th May.

2aw

### EDUCATION.

JOSEPH COWING respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has engaged as an assistant a gentleman (of good family) from Bern in Switzerland. Whereby he is enabled to add to the course of instruction pursued in his school: The French, German and Italian Languages—Antient and Modern History—Arithmetic, Euclid's Elements, Geography with the use of the Globes and Maps, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation and the Lunar Observations, Analytics, Astronomy, &c. &c. Likewise Algebra and Fluxions, with their Applications to the various branches of the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, will be taught as hitherto by himself at his School in St. Asaph street.

N. B. Those who wish to be instructed in the above Languages, will please to apply, as the number of Pupils will be limited.

April 19.

2aw

### SHOES

BY the Harmony, Ellwood, from Philadelphia, and the Sally and Betsey, Hardy, from Boston, is received

A fresh and elegant supply of

### SHOES.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

#### ON HAND,

Soap and Candles in boxes.

Cotton in bales.

Draught Porter in bbls.

One pipe Madeira and

Nice Bacon for family use.

E. GILMAN.

May 6. d3t lawwf

### This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Simms, late of the county aforesaid, grocer, deceased: all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of October next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1803

Margaret Simms,

Administrator of T. Simms.

April 14. eot4w

### Washington Tavern.

ALEXANDER GORDON,  
Respectfully inform his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general,

THAT he has taken the house lately occupied by RANDOLPH MOTT, an known by the name of the Washington Tavern, and has provided himself with choice liquors, good beds, and is prepared to accommodate customers the best manner, and has a careful and attentive hostler, he solicits a portion of public patronage.

March 18. eo

### Lemmons by the box,

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,  
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,  
Mould Candles in small boxes, of superior quality,

Window Glass in boxes,

### For Sale, by

Robert T. Hoe & Co.

January 30. eot

### District of Columbia, to wit.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1807.

George Deneale, complainant, } AGAINST Stephen Cooke, defendant, } In Chancery.

THE said defendant, Stephen Cooke, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this district, or motion of the complainant, by his counsel, is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer the complainants bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers published in this county, for two months, successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy. Test,

G. Deneale, C. C.

May 3. law2m

### The subscriber will Sell.

On a credit of 6 12 and 8 months, either of the HOUSES occupied by Messrs. Gray, and Shreve, on King street; or of the HOUSES on the same street occupied by Messrs. Sloan, and Nelson; several vacant LOTS on Washington, near King street; any part of his vacant GROUND on the Mall, the Potowmack, or Hunting creek; and several valuable ANNUAL GROUND RENTS.

He will also dispose of a valuable GRIST MILL on Goose-Creek, near the turnpike road from Leesburgh to Alexandria, with about 500 acres of land adjoining, great part of which is well covered with timber.—Apply to JOHN TUCKER, Alexandria, or to the subscriber, near Leesburgh, Loudoun county.

S. COOKE.

April 14. law

### FOR SALE,

A likely NEGRO MAN, about 35 years of age, who has been employed part of his life as a house servant, and part thereof as a gardener and plantation laborer. He will be sold for cash or on a short credit.

Enquire of the Printer.

May 7. eot6t

Printing in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

Joseph Mandeville,  
Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS,  
ALEXANDRIA,  
HAS FOR SALE,  
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.  
Consisting of

### MADEIRA

Port

Sherry

Lisbon

Malaga

Teneriffe

Corsica

### WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc larets, in case one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheads Havanna honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder